

DESERT EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE,
Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints.

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could reach the purchasers in this
city. Our readers look for your store
news.

LAST EDITION.

Salt Lake's School Needs

How They Are Going Forward by Leaps and Bounds—
Children Increasing at the Rate of a Thousand a Year
—That Means Erection of a Lowell, a Washington or a
Webster School Each Summer Will Barely House Them.

NUTS FOR SCHOOL PATRONS TO CRACK AND DIGEST.

We have 1,000 more children this year than we had last; it is estimated we will have 1,000 more next year than we have this.

The excellence of Salt Lake schools and the rapid growth of the city will doubtless result in the increase being larger each year.

That means that there must be more new schoolhouses, more teachers and more revenue to pay for them and to make other necessary improvements.

"Let us erect a school building every summer as large as the Washington, Lowell or Webster and we will not then keep pace with our needs," says President Glauque.

Such a building will cost, it is claimed, not less than \$50,000 to \$70,000. The Webster, the last of the three erected cost \$65,000 and that was several years ago.

We have been criticised, says ex-President Newman, for extravagance in the introduction of manual training into the schools. The folly of that is shown when it is known that \$5,000 will pay every cent it cost to add it to the system and everybody knows that it is worth many times that amount.

It should be remembered that Salt Lake's public schools are known as among the best in the country; that they are the pride of her people; that they must be kept so; that ways and means should be devised to induce the best teachers to remain and not go elsewhere for employment as they anticipate, and as in fact some are doing.

President Glauque and Ex-President

Newman Make an Interesting Statement.

The problem of keeping the schools of Salt Lake City open for the next few weeks (and all admit that it has been a problem) is not more vexed than the outlook for the more remote future. Will there be—can there be full school terms next year? Is a question that needs answering as early and certainly as possible.

A well known fact that the city's school population is increasing at the rate of a thousand a year. To be exact, there were just 922 more children between the ages of 6 and 15 this year than the year previous; and it is believed that the rate of increase will be even greater for next year. The last census showed 14,465. The enrollment is now 15,320. The cost per capita is about \$21 this year. It requires but little time on the part of the taxpayer to compute the amount of money that is required to run the schools for the coming year. In order to make this more easy, however, the Desert News has obtained a joint statement from President Glauque and ex-President Newman. This is what they show:

ESTIMATED REVENUES 1903-4.

From city taxes	\$150,000
From state taxes	38,000
From land fund	2,000
County taxes (estimated)	105,000
Total	\$395,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries	\$245,000
Janitors' salaries	20,000
Supplies	2,000
Fuel account	10,000
Maintenance and repairs	20,000
Books and supplies	15,000
General expense account	15,000
Furniture	7,000
Total	\$350,000
Balance due on McCornick note	15,000
Grand total	\$365,000

COUNTY COMMISSIONER BLAMED.

"Unless," says Messrs. Glauque and Newman, "the county commissioners shall do their duty with the public this year in the way of making a sufficient levy the shortage will be \$40,000. Lamentable as it may seem the board of education is at the mercy of the county board in very large measure. Last year we asked it for \$90,000 or \$2-5 mills on the dollar, as we had a right to do under the law. That would have given us money enough to have paid the McCornick note or to have continued the schools to the end of the school year. The county superintendent saw the necessity and justice of it and joined with us in the request. He was told that it was none of his business and to keep out of it, and we were informed that it was an election year and that we must get along as best we could. That was the statement of the chairman of the county commission. He said we could have 2-5 mills, which gave us \$59,705.67, or something over \$30,000 less than we required. We pointed out what the consequences would be and begged for more money, but we were told that we must get along as best we could; and that is what we have done. We are blamed. The county commission which was responsible goes unscathed. It is time for the public to know the facts. The responsibility should be placed where it belongs; and it belongs with the county commission. Following is the letter we sent to the county board:

LETTER TO COUNTY BOARD.

"Salt Lake City, April 26, 1902. To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners, Salt Lake County:

"Gentlemen—We, the members of the board of education of Salt Lake City, most respectfully petition your honorable body to fix the county school tax for the year 1902 at a sufficient number of mills, so that the schools of Salt Lake City may realize from a county school fund a sum of not less than \$90,000 for the school year of 1902 and 1903. This, as we estimate it, is the amount of money that is required to run the schools for the year. A levy of not less than 3-5 mills on the dollar on all taxable property, within Salt Lake County.

"Unless we are able to realize the amount asked for from the county school fund, we will be unable to provide for the instruction of all school children who are entitled to free school privileges for the next school year."

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Continuing Messrs. Newman and Glauque said: "The outlook for the future is not bright; that is for next year. The same dilemma faces for next year as for this. The increase of school population is far in excess of the increase in revenue. The latter must be made sufficient to provide for the former. The standard of the schools must be kept up. But in order that it is maintained all who have responsibility should do their duty. The board should be given every dollar it needs to economically conduct the schools, and in this regard we want to say that the board has been economical; that it knows where every dollar of revenue has gone. It might be interesting to state here how the deficit of \$30,000 was originally created. It came from the administration of 1901-2. It was money borrowed from W. S. McCornick. The note was payable July 15, 1902, but when it fell due the board didn't have the money to pay it and it was carried over. It cannot be carried legally any longer—that is, it cannot be carried without risk. The Legislature of two years ago gave the board authority to raise its city tax levy from five and a half mills to seven mills, which would have wiped the debt off. But the members who thought we could get along without it, and the increase was never made. The rest of the story is more or less familiar to the public. There has been an increase in the cost of instruction. We can't help that. There has been an increase in the cost of living everywhere. Salt Lake is no exception to the rule. Our salaries are as low as they can be maintained and even now many of our best teachers are leaving to accept more remunerative positions in other cities where the citizens are willing to give their school boards all the money they need. We must rise to the needs of the time here in like manner or we will suffer."

CHAIRMAN ANDERSON REPLIES.

When Chairman Anderson of the county commission was seen today and asked if he cared to make reply to the strictures of the board members, he said: "All I care to say is that it is not our business to look after the city schools; they are not under our jurisdiction. It is a fact that the county superintendent did join with the board of education in requesting the levy asked for by it and he was told that all he had to do with it was to make his recommendation according to law, which was that by May 1 he must certify the amount of money he needed to conduct his office and to pay teachers. It was mandatory upon us to take cognizance of that and no more."

TURNED OVER TO THE PEOPLE

Board of Education Does This With
The City Schools.

IT IS NOW UP TO THEM.

Board Ignores the Commercial Club
And Tenders Its Thanks to All
Citizens—Schools Will Run.

The board of education met last night, when the members thereof turned the Commercial club down and left the matter of maintaining the schools through the coming five weeks in the hands of the people. Clerk Moreton had not sent out the commercial club notices to the teachers as he was waiting to learn the pleasure of the school board in the matter, and the board promptly declined to authorize this. W. A. Nelson, making a strong plea for recognition by the board of the work of the Commercial club in laboring to keep the schools going, but the majority declined to admit of any such recognition, and when the board passed a vote of thanks for aid in behalf of the schools it was thanks to all citizens, without specifying further. It was agreed, however, that the board would furnish buildings, principals, janitors and supervisors, but nothing further. It is understood that the schools will run as usual, and while only about three-quarters of the cash needed has been raised, there is no doubt that the entire amount will be guaranteed. The children have been notified by their teachers to appear as usual Monday next.

ALUMNI MEETS.

Decides to Do Something to Assist
The High School.

The members of the High School Alumni association held a meeting last night at which it was decided to do everything possible to raise sufficient means with which to keep the High school open the full term. The amount required is \$10,000, of which the association has raised \$300 before adjourning. The meeting was called to order by Burgess Young, president of the association, who called upon Prof. Eaton to read a letter from the school. In responding Prof. Eaton said that the position of the High school was different from that of the grade schools, inasmuch as it was subject to competition with other institutions. He said that various denominational schools had taken advantage of the difficulties this year to offer inducements to High school pupils to leave their alma mater. One school had gone so far as to send out circulars to students in the business course urging them to desert the High school and join the other. Prof. Eaton disapproved of this mingling of commercialism and education. He urged that everything possible should be done to keep the school open. He said that the association for the remainder of the term. The continuance of the East side school, he said, is now practically assured.

President Young urged the formulation of a plan which would bring about practical results, saying that many schemes had been concocted but that few of them had produced what was actually needed. He said that an appeal in a similar strain, while J. T. Goodwin moved that the association appropriate its annual dues amounting to \$150, and that it should be used to assist the school out of its present difficulty. This motion was seconded by Will McCrea, who remarked that this was the only case of its kind in the United States that did not pay sufficient taxes to keep up its school system. The motion carried. A committee of five consisting of R. W. Dole, J. T. Goodwin, Leroy Hughes, Florence Dye and Evelyn Moxley was appointed to have general charge of the subscriptions, and the president was authorized to name 25 sub-committees, of which he was to collect dues and solicit subscriptions.

THE DICTIONARY CASE.

The Run on the Dollar Book Shows
No Sign of Cessation.

"How do you do it?" is the question heard more than any other from the many subscribers of the Desert News who come into the office and carry off one of the big Webster dictionaries for a dollar.

The answer is that there is only one way by which it can be done, and that is at an actual loss to the Desert News. Anyone who has the slightest knowledge of what it costs to print and bind a book weighing 64 pounds and numbering over 1,700 pages and which costs could not be done for \$1.00. It costs the "News" considerably more than \$1.00 cash for every one of the books that is sold here in Salt Lake. This is because the book is used as a premium for subscribers the loss is cheerfully borne. Out of the sixth shipment of books (consisting of 500 copies), nearly 200 have been sent out during the past week, and every mail brings orders from the country.

To prevent any misunderstanding the terms are related herewith: For \$1.00 the book is given to every subscriber of the "News" new and old, who pays the full subscription price of \$5.00 per year in advance. To other subscribers, \$1.25. The regular retail price of the book at the Desert News Book Store is \$2.50. It is a reproduction of the same book for which patrons paid in the old days, \$5 or \$10.

HOW FAST DAY WILL BE OBSERVED.

Tomorrow is Fast day. As a consequence there will be no services in the Tabernacle in the afternoon, meetings being held in the different wards instead. In the evening the ward meetings will be held under the auspices of the Mutual Improvement association, and will be devoted, for the most part, to the delivery of orations by those who have entered the oratorical contest. The winners in the wards will go to the district contests to be conducted later, and the successful contestants in these will take part in the final, to be given, perhaps in the Tabernacle, May 30.

The Ellison Murder Case

Defense Concludes Its Testimony and Court Adjourns Till
Monday Morning—Prosecution Casts a Bomb Shell at
The Defense by Moving to Strike Out All the Testimony
Of the McNamara's and Other Witnesses

The defense in the Clyde Ellison murder case concluded its testimony this morning, with the exception of Dr. Stewart, an expert witness, who was not present in court when called today. The defendant was under cross-examination until about 11 o'clock, and was followed on the witness stand by Mrs. Payne, who was asked a few questions by Attorney Truman. Their testimony was all that was taken today. A bomb-shell was exploded by the state just after the defense rested its case. Judge Powers moved the court to strike out all the testimony of Mrs. McNamara, Johnnie McNamara, Mrs. Murray and Mrs. Proctor in relation to Watson's visit to Beck's Hot Springs with Mrs. Ellison on the day after election. Judge Powers argued that the testimony of these witnesses was not connected with the case at all, because it was not shown that defendant, prior to the time of the shooting, knew anything about the Hot Springs affair and hence that they could not have had anything to do with his insanity or with his justification for the act.

The defense strongly resisted the motion to strike out the testimony. Judge Powers, however, was too strong for them. Judge Powers announced that he would render his decision on the motion Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The usual crowd of spectators was present at the trial this morning. Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Ellison and Mrs. Payne were present and occupied their usual seats. The defendant seemed to be in better condition today than yesterday. He appeared stronger and answered the questions put to him in a clear and distinct voice.

DEFENDANT ON THE STAND.

When court was opened this morning Clyde Ellison was called to the stand and was further cross-examined by Judge Powers. He said that an appeal had been made between him and Mr. Watson whereby the latter was to board with defendant and his wife in exchange for the rental of the house. He said that he and his wife lived in the house at the time you went there, did they not?

"I don't know who it was. Somebody else put up above yours and about six feet above yours and about six feet above yours," indicating Mr. Dupont, who arose at the request of Dist. Atty. Eichler.

"I don't know. I don't think I ever saw the man who stayed there with you. Wasn't the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Dupont just above yours and about six feet above yours and about six feet above yours?" indicating Mr. Watson's bed room.

"I don't know where their bed room was. Were those people there during the two weeks you and your wife were there?"

"Yes, sir." "Did Mr. Watson not take your wife into a house where he would be alone with her?"

"No, sir." "Now did you look through the window or the door that night when you saw Watson coming from your wife's bedroom?"

"I don't know that from the doors and from the window you couldn't look up the stairs at all and couldn't see a man up there."

A SUGGESTION.

"Take the jury up there and let them look through the door."

"Will you answer my question, we may accommodate you later on that matter."

"Yes, sir, you can," was the reply.

"Didn't you call about two months before the shooting at Mr. Watson's house?"

"Yes, sir." "And didn't you tell her that if she wanted you to you could give her the name of a woman?"

"No, sir, I didn't." "Didn't you give her the name of a young lady friend of hers in Butte?"

"Yes, sir." "Do you remember one time while your wife was away, representing to a young lady that you were an unmarried man?"

"No, sir, never did," was the emphatic reply.

"Didn't you borrow \$25 from her?"

"Yes, sir." "Did you request the payment of the money and say that you represented yourself to be an unmarried man?"

"No, sir, she did not." "Where did you and your wife live when you separated the first time?"

"I think it was 167 West Third South."

"How long were you in Colorado?"

"I don't know." "Did you send her any money while you were there?"

"I wasn't married to her then."

"Well you were there after you were married, weren't you?"

"Yes, sir, about two months."

"Did you send her any money at all during that time?"

"When you went up to see Mr. Sampson and had that talk with him, did you say anything about Mr. Watson at all?"

"Yes, sir, I did."

A CLANDESTINE WEDDING.

"You married your wife without her parents' consent and without their knowledge, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir, I don't believe they knew

FIFTY CENTS FOR SALT AIR TICKETS.

Management Has Decided to In-
crease Price of Fare.

WILL ADD TO ATTRACTIONS

Vaudeville and Stock Company Con-
sidered—J. C. Jack Beach Man-
ager—Geo. Derr, Agent.

The management of Saltair, following the move made by Lagoon, has decided to put the fare back to where it was in 1897. Consequently this season it will cost adults 50 cents, and children under 12 years of age 25 cents, to visit the big bathing resort.

Manager Langford stated this morning that he did not think people would hesitate to return to first principles and pay the original fare which was in vogue prior to the bad times. Good music has been provided and several other attractions are being considered for the management for the coming season. Among the attractions under consideration are vaudeville, and possibly a stock company, to hold the boards at a summer theater to be erected on the site of the old skating rink. Nothing definite, however, in this direction is forthcoming at this time.

Capt. Davis proposes to get his big boat into commission within the next few days, when it will ply from Saltair and transport picnic parties. In addition, a big, new merry-go-round is being installed.

The beach will be opened for dancing this evening and every Saturday evening from now until the opening day, 30, when the regular season opens. The fare to the resort on these occasions will be 50 cents, in stead of the usual dollar which is in vogue when the beach is not running. Indications point to a good attendance this evening.

Manager Langford also announces that the appointments that have been made for this season to date are Joseph C. Derr, manager of the vaudeville, and George Derr, excursion agent.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Bill Concerning Her Marriage Up
Again in Commons.

London, May 2.—That hardy annual, the deceased wife's sister bill, reappeared in the house of commons yesterday and after well worn arguments, passed by a majority of 194 to 84 votes. The measure this year is in charge of Sir Gilbert Parker, who in support thereof presented a huge petition containing the signatures of 75,000 women of Birmingham and its suburbs. The bill has already passed its second reading no fewer than 16 times, but its further progress is always hindered.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

He was then asked a few questions by Attorney Truman on re-direct examination. He stated that while he was in Colorado he was sick and unable to work and had to call a physician.

"How long were you sick?"

"I should suppose it was about three weeks."

"How long did you work while you were there?"

"I don't know. I don't think I ever saw the man who stayed there with you. Wasn't the bedroom of Mr. and Mrs. Dupont just above yours and about six feet above yours and about six feet above yours?" indicating Mr. Watson's bed room.

"I don't know where their bed room was. Were those people there during the two weeks you and your wife were there?"

"Yes, sir." "Did Mr. Watson not take your wife into a house where he would be alone with her?"

"No, sir." "Now did you look through the window or the door that night when you saw Watson coming from your wife's bedroom?"

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The Final Day Ceremonies.

A Great Crash of Aerial Bombs Ushered in the Festivities
At St. Louis—Civic Parade a Magnificent Spectacle—
Procession Made Up of Many Brilliant Bodies in Uni-
form—German Veterans, Masonic Fraternities, Etc.

St. Louis, May 2.—A crash of aerial bombs at 10:30 o'clock, notified the throngs of spectators who lined Lindell boulevard westward from Grand avenue to the world's fair grounds, a distance of three miles, that the civic parade, the first of the spectacles of the ceremonies of the final day had begun its march toward the reviewing stand, whereon were seated the visiting governors.

In the glowing sunshine the throngs of spectators had been patiently waiting eagerly for the reverberation of the starting guns and it came booming through the air, the almost solid phalanx of people that for hours had been waiting for the parade set up a shout of triumph.

Some little delay was occasioned in the formation of the procession but after the signal to march had been given it was evident that the wait was worth more than it cost, and when the parade moved off it was conservative, by estimated that fully 20,000 men were in line.

In St. Louis Saturday is observed as a semi-holiday by the majority of the business houses and the multitudes of employees, mingled with the throngs from the residential sections of the city, were swelled by the masses of visitors, few of whom had left the city and this vast assemblage stretching on both sides of Lindell boulevard formed an avenue through which the cavalcade advanced, led by a squadron of mounted police.

Carriages containing the visiting governors and accompanied by their staffs, aggregating 185 mounted men, swept ahead of the procession and stopped at the reviewing stand, where the governors took their seats to await the passage of the parade.

The vehicles of the governors were followed by a line of 45 carriages containing the world's fair commissioners from states and foreign countries. These distinguished guests also alighted at the reviewing stand.

CIVIC PARADE.

At the head of the civic parade rode Col. Eugene Spencer, grand marshal; chief of staff, Col. Edwin Balford, Adj. Gen. Henry F. Mott and a company of 22 rifles. The United States Marine band furnished strains of inspiring music, quickening the steps of the veterans' division, which immediately followed under the leadership of Gen. John W. Noble, marshal, John B. Gaudin, chief of staff, and Jos. Folk, adjutant, and aides. Three carriages of old soldiers, veterans led the array of old soldiers, the others in the following order:

Two carriages of naval veterans, a company of naval reserves commanded by Ensign Gray, 120 U. S. veterans and 250 U. S. services men.

GERMAN VETERANS.

Six German veterans, gay with bright uniforms, carrying hundreds of waving banners and with uniforms, the colors of which included every shade that could lend beauty to the spectacle, followed the U. S. veterans.

Ahead of the next detachment which was formed by the officials of the St. Louis municipal departments, came 26 mounted police, the mounted officers in close ranks followed, and then in carriages the mayor and other leading officials of the municipality. Harry E. Havens acted as marshal of the division and eight extravagantly decorated floats, each one representing a different department of the city administration received great applause as they rolled past the reviewing stand.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATIONS.

The fourth division was made up of the various mercantile associations of St. Louis and hundreds of her most prominent and influential business men marched in the ranks. Every one of the commercial exchanges were strong-armed, and the men being in line, six gorgeous utility-bus containing members of the stock exchange were a distinctive feature.

The fifth division was made up of 1,700 men and 300 caissons from the various educational institutions of St. Louis, Washington university, whose home is now the administration building of the exposition, was given the right of the line. Then came rank after rank in seemingly endless procession, in all their gorgeous and various uniforms, the fraternal societies.

MASONIC ORGANIZATION.

The sixth division under command of Sir W. H. Gladly, was made up of the Masonic organizations.

THE SEVENTH, of which W. H. Stammers was marshal, included the Blue-clothes, Knights of Pythias, members of the Royal League, the Traveling Men's Protective association and the Woodmen of the World, whose uniformed drill team from Fort Scott, Kas., constantly performed intricate evolutions as they marched steadily forward without delaying the parade in any manner.

The eighth division under J. T. Hartman, was, to all appearances, the strongest in points of numbers. It was formed by the Catholic Society of America, all its branches, and 350 men participating.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

Various uniformed Catholic societies, number of men under the command of W. L. Shea as marshal, formed the Ninth division. The athletic forms of the German turners were seen in the Tenth division, of which Edward Protusius was marshal. Fifteen hundred slender athletes marched shoulder to shoulder in a manner that would have done credit to the regular army organization. Next, in the Eleventh division, came 500 men in the gray of Uncle Sam's postal service. The carriers being given the right of the line, showed to great advantage and received much commendation for their appearance and manner of marching.

The Twelfth division of which N. L. Travers was marshal, was made up of 400 representatives of the Western Amateur Rowing association. In line with them were six lavishly decorated floats that received great applause as they passed along.

THE COWBOYS.

The next division was perhaps the most unique of all in the parade. It was formed by the men from Indian Territory and Oklahoma. The "Frisco" system cowboy band, clad in characteristic costume, led the division and behind them came 50 cowboys, 40 Indians and 300 additional representatives of the two territories. As they rode along the cowboys and Indians gave exhibitions of daring horsemanship which rivaled anything seen in any circus. The delight of the spectators was at its height, and the passage of the division was a continuous ovation.

COLORED MEN.

Sixteen hundred colored men came marching in solid ranks, composing the Fourteenth division, and they gave an enthusiastic reception.

The men who have made the fair as it stands, a glorious promise of what it is to be, the colored men. All departments were represented from President Francis and Director of Works Taylor, who came first in a victoria, to the handlers of shovels and pushers of wheelbarrows, who filled the ranks in the rear. First behind the general officers of the exposition came the designers and draughtsmen, 200 strong, and 300 engineers, dressed in the uniforms of the construction forces of the exposition under John Mock, as marshal, formed the Sixteenth division. One hundred and fifty men, dressed in the uniforms of the construction forces of the exposition, came riding at the head, then on foot, commanded by E. J. Stokes, the first section of 1,000 contractors' employees, followed by the section of 1,000 men, under George Palmer, and Newton Phillips led as many men as Falconer, when his section, which closed the division, came sweeping down the roadway.

FAIR YOUNG WOMAN.

The last division was the general officers of the local building trades council in carriages, and a float on which a fair young woman, dressed in the uniform of the United States, tossed handfuls of good luck coins to the crowds along the side. It was a wise thought that placed her in the rear of the parade for the most part by the crowd to obtain the coins, that were designed for advertisements, was so great that at times there was actual danger to the eager scramblers who sought the souvenirs.

Former President Cleveland, who has been the guest of President Francis, returned to his home this forenoon, leaving at 8 o'clock on the royal blue limited over the Baltimore & Ohio southwestern railroad.

Among the distinguished guests on the reviewing stand were Govs. Dockery of Missouri, Peabody of Colorado, Odell of New York, Van Sant of Minnesota, Mickey of Nebraska and Heard of Louisiana; Senator Hanna, Senator Fairbanks, ex-Senator Thomas N. Carter and John H. Thurston. Gov. Yates of Illinois was to be present but was called home last night by the death of his brother.

Shortly before noon the sites allotted to Iowa and Oklahoma territory were formally dedicated.

SITES DEDICATED.

Gov. Cummings of Iowa, with vigorous blows, drove a stake on the Iowa site and then made a brief address. Col. Late Young of Des Moines and others also made brief addresses.

Gov. Ferguson made a brief address in laying the cornerstone of Oklahoma's building, a granite block inscribed "The Next Star on the Flag."

DEDICATING THE STATE SITE.

Ceremony Was to be Performed at 5 o'clock This Afternoon
President Smith Offering the Dedicatory Prayer—Some
Leave for Home, Others Monday.

(Special to the "News.")

St. Louis, May 2.—In the great civic parade this morning Presidents Smith and Lund, Hon. John Henry Smith, Senators Kearns and Smoot, the governor's staff and state commissioners are both participants in the procession and guests of honor on the reception stand. The balance of the Utah party again viewed the monster parade from the Meyers grounds, where the ladies entertained at lunch.

At 4 o'clock the entire Utah delegation proceeded in coaches to the state site which at 5 is to be formally presented

ALL SCHOOLS WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY

All of the city schools will reopen on Monday morning. All have some money with which to proceed, and some of them have enough or nearly so. Among these is the Lowell. The committee which has been soliciting funds today under the able direction of Mrs. Colonel Clayton, reported that \$1,500 out of the necessary \$1,650 has been obtained. For the remainder this telegram was sent to General Charles S. Burton, now in St. Louis: "District has been thoroughly canvassed; but \$150 short to conduct school to end of year; Keith gave \$300; won't you, Senator Kearns and Governor Wells make up the deficiency? Wire immediately as school opens Monday." A favorable reply is hourly expected.

TRUMAN OPPOSES.

Judge Powers then submitted the mo-

(Continued on page two.)